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Levering v. Commonwealth, 132 Ky. 666, 117 S. W. 253. Some courts, however, as in the principal case, hold any person connected with the crime by unlawful act or omission transpiring either before, at the time of, or after the commission of the defense to be an accomplice. *Polk v. State*, 36 Ark. 126; *Pace v. State* (Tex.), 124 S. W. 949.

The reason for the rule requiring corroboration of an accomplice's testimony is the opportunity it affords such person of saving himself by procuring the conviction of others through his false testimony. 3 WIGMORE, EVIDENCE, § 2057. This reason would not seem to hold good in the case of an accessory after the fact, since he can gain nothing by securing the conviction of the defendant.

WITNESSES—PRIVILEGE FROM SELF-INCRIMINATION.—A witness in a criminal case was promised immunity from prosecution and punishment by the district attorney under authority of a statute. *Held*, the witness can be compelled to testify. *Ex parte Muncy* (Tex.), 163 S. W. 29. See NOTES, p. 620.

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of May, 1914.

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[SEAL]

My commission expires September 26th, 1916.